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Multiple crossovers between positive and negative magnetoresistance versus field due to fragile spin structure in metallic GdPd_3

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Studies on the phenomenon of magnetoresistance (MR) have produced intriguing and application-oriented outcomes for decades—colossal MR, giant MR and recently discovered extremely large MR of millions of percents in semimetals can be taken as examples. We report here the discovery of novel multiple sign changes versus applied magnetic field of the MR in the cubic intermetallic compound GdPd_3 . Our study shows that a very strong correlation between magnetic, electrical and magnetotransport properties is present in this compound. The magnetic structure in GdPd_3 is highly fragile since applied magnetic fields of moderate strength significantly alter the spin arrangement within the system—a behavior that manifests itself in the oscillating MR. Intriguing magnetotransport characteristics of GdPd_3 are appealing for field-sensitive device applications, especially if the MR oscillation could materialize at higher temperature by manipulating the magnetic interaction through perturbations caused by chemical substitutions.

Investigation of the phenomenon of magnetoresistance (MR) has been of the central interest of the condensed matter physics, materials science and electrical and electronics engineering communities for decades. Materials that exhibit large MR as well as the physical and chemical properties that are optimum for applications are often used in devices, such as sensors and magnetic memory drives^{1–3}. The discoveries of colossal MR^{4,5} and giant MR^{6,7} were very significant stepping stones in advancement of the field of MR studies and their applications. Recently, the interest in the field was renewed after the discovery of extremely large positive MR (XMR) in nonmagnetic Weyl, Dirac, and resonant compensated semimetals and topological insulators^{8–16}.

There are many reports on the experimental observations of MR oscillations within the positive MR regime mostly due to quantum effects, for example in GaAs/AlGaAs heterostructures^{17,18}, black phosphorus quantum wells¹⁹, and in nano systems *e.g.*, single-crystal nanobelts²⁰, indium-oxide nanowires²¹, niobium-nitride nanowires²² and nanopatterned superconducting films²³. However, to our knowledge, multiple crossovers between positive and negative MR has not been reported for any magnetic compound except the cubic binary compound GdPd_3 (ref. 24). Unusual MR behaviors were earlier reported in $\text{Ln}_2\text{Ni}_3\text{Si}_5$ ($\text{Ln} = \text{Pr, Dy, Ho}$)²⁵, CeSb_2 and PrSb_2 (ref. 26) compounds. The MR of these compounds either show only one small positive peak followed by a negative minimum or exhibit a positive peak followed by a nearly field-independent behavior. The three distinct crossovers between positive and negative values of MR observed in GdPd_3 are absent in these compounds.

The MPd_3 (M : Y and rare earth) compounds crystallize in the cubic AuCu_3 type structure (space group: $\text{Pm}\bar{3}m$)²⁷. All the MPd_3 compounds are metallic and depending upon the type of M ion exhibit a variety of magnetic ground states²⁷. One member of the series, GdPd_3 , exhibits antiferromagnetic (AFM) ordering below the

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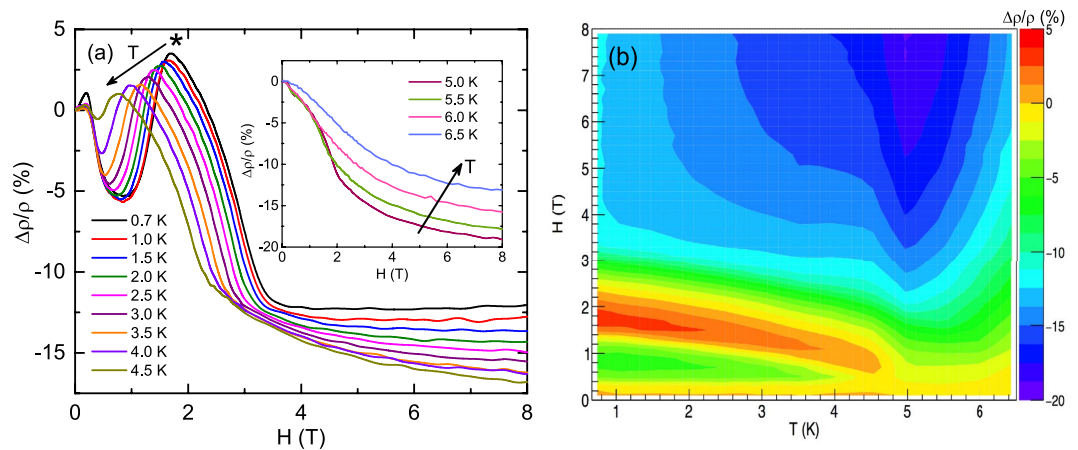


Figure 1. (a) Magnetoresistance $\Delta\rho/\rho$ versus applied magnetic field H for GdPd₃ measured at nine different temperatures T between 0.7 and 4.5 K. The peak with the highest positive MR is indicated with an asterisk. Inset: $\Delta\rho/\rho$ versus H at four different T 's between 5 and 6.5 K. The arrows in the figure as well as in the inset indicate increasing temperatures of the isotherms. (b) The $\Delta\rho/\rho$ of GdPd₃ depicted in a H - T color contour plot.

Néel temperature $T_N \sim 6$ K (refs 27 and 28). The value of $\xi = \chi(0)/\chi(T_N) = 0.81$ (χ : magnetic susceptibility) for polycrystalline GdPd₃ at applied magnetic field $H = 0.1$ T suggests a noncollinear AFM spin arrangement of the Gd spins where the ordered moments below T_N are not aligned along the same axis, as a collinear AFM structure would have otherwise resulted in $\xi = 2/3$ (refs 29 and 30).

In the present work, we investigate the low-temperature MR characteristics of GdPd₃ down to $T = 0.7$ K. We show that GdPd₃ undergoes two distinct magnetic transitions at $T_{N1} = 6.5$ K and $T_{N2} = 5.0$ K, respectively. The $\chi(T)$ and magnetization M versus H isotherm data along with the MR data show that the spin structure of the Gd spins below T_{N2} is fragile and can be significantly altered by relatively small H . The fragile spin structure of the compound results in a cascade of field-induced spin-reorientation transitions. Our results show that the oscillating MR below T_{N2} reflects each field-induced spin-reorientation transition that the system undergoes in a varying H .

Results

Magnetoresistance. The field dependences of the low-temperature MR $\equiv \Delta\rho/\rho = [\rho(H) - \rho(0)]/\rho(0)$ measured at thirteen different temperatures between 0.7 and 6.5 K are shown in Fig. 1(a) and the inset therein. While the data below T_{N2} show oscillating behavior, the data for $T \geq T_{N2}$ exhibit a negative MR which monotonically decreases with the increase of H up to the maximum $H = 8$ T of the measurement. The novel oscillating behavior of MR is depicted in a H - T color contour plot [Fig. 1(b)], highlighting the regions of nearly the same values and the crossovers between the positive and negative MRs.

The general features of the MR data for $T < T_{N2}$ are quite similar, thus we use the lowest T data at 0.7 K in this T range to discuss their characteristics in the following. The MR shows a small positive peak centered at 0.2 T. The increase of H turns MR negative and results in a local minimum whose position and depth depends on the temperature. At 0.7 K the minimum occurs at ~ 1 T. The further increase of H results in a positive MR at 1.4 T and a second maximum located at 1.7 T. Increasing the H even further results in a nearly monotonic decrease of MR that turns negative at 2.3 T and shows a plateau or tendency to saturation above ~ 3.5 T. The variation of the position of the positive MR peak [marked with an asterisk in Fig. 1(a)] with T is shown in Fig. 2(a). The data show that with the increase of T the peak position monotonically shifts to lower H values and the peak finally disappears at 5 K. The peak MR exhibits a nearly linear decrease with the increase of T before attaining a zero value at 5 K [Inset, Fig. 2(a)]. The T dependence of the MR at 8 T ($\Delta\rho_{8T}/\rho$) exhibits a monotonic decrease in the value before undergoing a discontinuous jump at 5 K, after which the data again show a monotonic behavior but this time the MR increases with the increase of T [Fig. 2(b)]. We return to the analysis and interpretation of the MR data of GdPd₃ in the discussion section.

Magnetic susceptibility and magnetization versus field isotherms. Low-temperature $\chi(T) \equiv M/H$ data of GdPd₃ at five different H 's between 0.01 and 5 T are shown in Fig. 3(a). It is evident from the figure that the value of χ and the nature of its T dependence depend sensitively on H . The value of T_N along with the parameters ξ and $f = \theta_p/T_N$ calculated at different H 's are listed in Table 1. The $\chi(T)$ measured at 0.01 T shows a kink at $T_{N1} = 6.5$ K, below which it is nearly T independent. This kind of $\chi(T)$ behavior below T_N is expected for frustrated 120°-triangular lattice antiferromagnets^{29,31–33}. However, the data at 0.1 T show strikingly different characteristics where the $\chi(T)$ shows a kink at the same $T_{N1} = 6.5$ K, but below this temperature the χ monotonically decreases with the decrease of T . The observed T dependence of χ below T_{N1} and the value of $\xi = 0.81$ at 0.1 T suggest a noncollinear AFM spin structure in the compound^{29,30,34}. The $\chi(T)$ measured at higher $H = 0.3$ T again shows nearly T -independent behavior with $\xi = 0.96$ below a ordering temperature which is reduced to a value of $T_N(0.3 \text{ T}) = 5$ K (Table 1). The ordering temperature of AFM's usually decreases with increasing H .

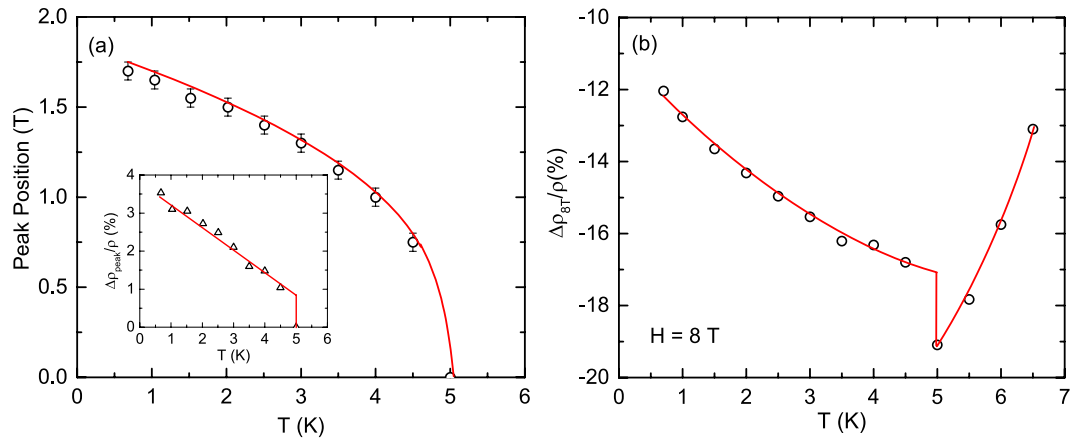


Figure 2. (a) Temperature T dependence of the position of the largest positive magnetoresistance (MR) peak of GdPd₃ marked with an asterisk in Fig. 1(a). Inset: T dependence of the value of the positive MR peak marked with the asterisk. (b) T dependence of MR of GdPd₃ at applied field $H = 8$ T. Solid curves/lines in both figures as well as in the inset are guides to the eye.

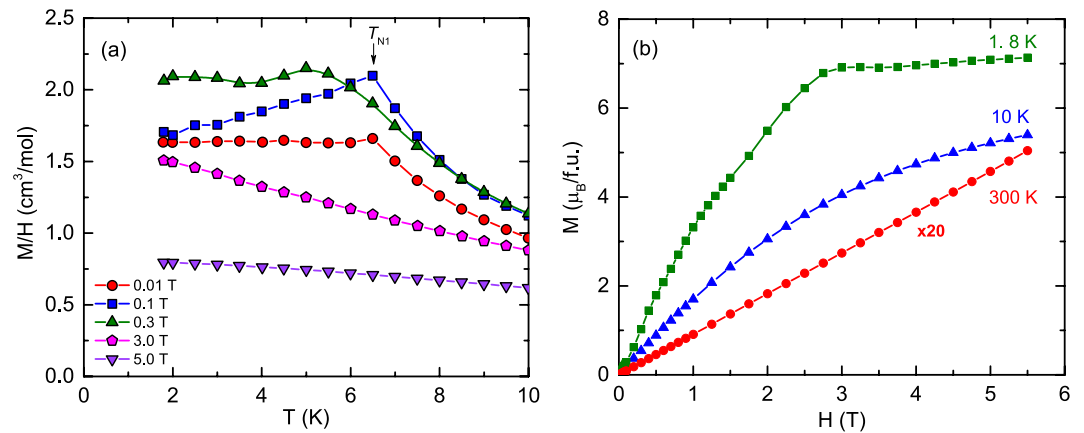


Figure 3. (a) Zero-field-cooled magnetic susceptibility $\chi \equiv M/H$ of GdPd₃ versus temperature T measured in five different applied magnetic fields H between 0.01 and 5 T. The transition temperature T_{N1} is indicated by a black arrow. (b) Variation of the isothermal magnetization M with H measured at $T = 1.8, 10$ and 300 K. For better visibility, the data at 300 K are multiplied by 20. The solid curves in both figures are guides to the eye.

H (T)	$T_N(H)$	$\xi = \chi(0)/\chi(T_N)$	$f = \theta_p/T_N$
0.01	6.5 K [T_{N1}]	0.99(1)	0.9(3)
0.1	6.5 K [T_{N1}]	0.81(1)	0.9(3)
0.3	5.0 K [$T_N(0.3\text{ T})$]	0.96(1)	1.2(4)

Table 1. Magnetic ordering temperature T_N deduced from the $\chi(T)$ measurements, $\xi = \chi(0)/\chi(T_N)$ and $f = \theta_p/T_N$ calculated at three different applied fields H . Whenever there is an obvious peak (or kink) in the $\chi(T)$ data, the T_N is taken as the peak (or kink) temperature. At higher H 's where there is no obvious kink, the T_N is taken as the T where the change in slope of $\chi(T)$ is maximum. The χ at 1.8 K is taken as $\chi(0)$. The value of the Weiss temperature θ_p in the Curie-Weiss law for GdPd₃ at $T > T_{N1}$ is +6(2) K.

However, in the case of GdPd₃ the value of $T_N(0.3\text{ T})$ coincides with the spin-reorientation transition temperature T_{N2} indicated from the $C_p(T)$ and $\rho(T)$ data discussed below. At even higher fields, the transition in the $\chi(T)$ data completely disappears [Fig. 3(a)]. The following conclusions can be drawn from the $\chi(T)$ data of GdPd₃: the spin structure of the compound is (i) noncollinear and (ii) highly fragile. The latter inference is established from the remarkable change in the T dependence of χ between relatively low applied fields of 0.01 and 0.1 T.

The isothermal magnetization M versus H data taken at 1.8, 10 and 300 K are shown in Fig. 3(b). The $M(H)$ data at 1.8 K show a monotonic but nonlinear increase of M with H below 3 T. The data indicate multiple field-induced spin-reorientation transitions that are evident from the change of the slope of the M versus H plot at

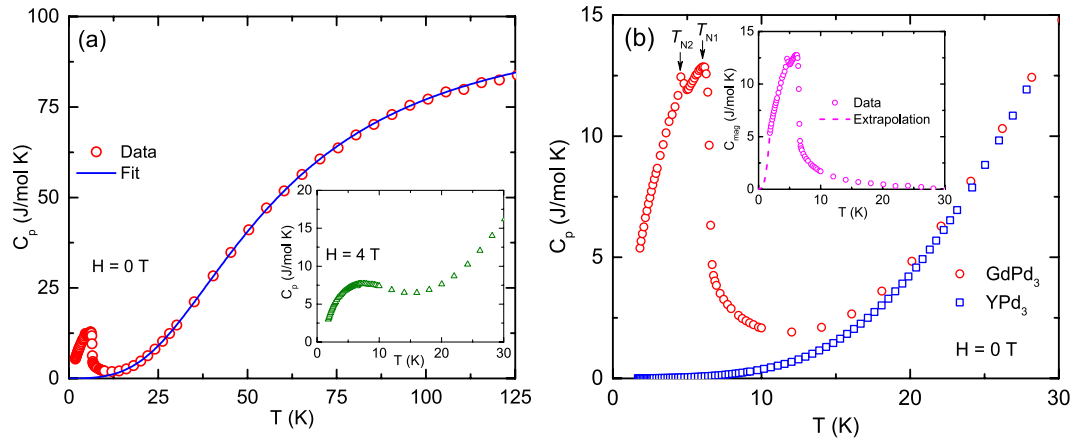


Figure 4. (a) Molar heat capacity C_p of GdPd_3 versus temperature T . The solid blue curve is a fit by Eq. 1. Inset: $C_p(T)$ measured at $H = 4$ T. (b) $C_p(T)$ for GdPd_3 and its nonmagnetic analog YPd_3 at low temperatures. The $C_p(T)$ data of YPd_3 incorporates the effect of the molar mass difference of the two compounds. The transition temperatures T_{N1} and T_{N2} are indicated by black arrows. Inset: T dependence of magnetic part of the heat capacity, $C_{\text{mag}} = C_{p, \text{GdPd}_3} - C_{p, \text{YPd}_3}$. The dashed line in the inset for $T \leq 1.8$ K is an extrapolation $C_{\text{extrap}} = BT^3$.

1.8 K. We return to this point and elaborate in the discussion section. The data at 1.8 K exhibit saturation at ~ 3 T to a value $\mu_{\text{sat}} = gS\mu_B = 7 \mu_B$ expected for a $S = 7/2$ Gd^{3+} ions considering the spectroscopic splitting factor $g = 2$. The $M(H)$ plot at 10 K shows a monotonic and nonlinear increase of M with H as expected in the paramagnetic (PM) state at $T > T_N$. The $M(H)$ data at 300 K show a linear behavior as expected for a compound in the PM state at $T \gg \mu_{\text{sat}}H/k_B$, where k_B is Boltzmann's constant.

Heat capacity. The $C_p(T)$ data for GdPd_3 taken at $H = 0$ are shown in Fig. 4(a). The data show an upturn below ~ 10 K and exhibit two humps centered $T = 5.0$ and 6.5 K [Fig. 4(b)], respectively. While the anomaly at 6.5 K reflects the T_{N1} of the $\chi(T)$ data measured at 0.01 T, the feature at $T_{N2} = 5.0$ K is most likely due to a zero field spin-reorientation transition which incidentally coincides with the $T_N(0.3$ T) in $\chi(T)$. It is interesting that while the $C_p(T)$ data clearly capture two magnetic transitions, the $\chi(T)$ data at lower fields (0.01 and 0.1 T) do not show any signature of the lower- T transition at T_{N2} . An applied H of 4 T masks the two distinct transitions observed in $H = 0$ and instead results in a broad hump in $C_p(T)$ [inset, Fig. 4(a)]. This observation is consistent with the $\chi(T)$ data taken at $H = 3$ T and 5 T that show no evidence for a transition [Fig. 3(a)].

We fitted the $C_p(T)$ data above 20 K by

$$C_p(T) = \gamma T + nC_{V, \text{Debye}}(T), \quad (1)$$

where γ is the Sommerfeld coefficient, n is the number of atoms per formula unit which is 4 for GdPd_3 and $C_{V, \text{Debye}}$ is the Debye molar lattice heat capacity at constant volume³⁵ described by

$$C_{V, \text{Debye}}(T) = 9R \left(\frac{T}{\Theta_D} \right)^3 \int_0^{\Theta_D/T} \frac{x^4 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} dx, \quad (2)$$

where Θ_D is Debye temperature and R is the molar gas constant. The data were fitted using Eqs (1) and (2) employing the Padé fitting function described in ref. 36. A good fit to the data for $20 \leq T \leq 125$ K was obtained with the fitted values of the parameters $\gamma = 7(1)$ mJ/mol K and $\Theta_D = 237(1)$ K [Fig. 4(a)].

To estimate the magnetic contribution to $C_p(T)$ of GdPd_3 we used the $C_p(T)$ of YPd_3 as the nonmagnetic reference data for the former. YPd_3 has the same crystal structure as GdPd_3 and has nearly the same lattice parameter $a = 4.069$ Å (ref. 37), but the molar masses of the two compounds differ by about 14% . The Θ_D depends on the molar mass M_{mol} of a system as $\sim 1/M_{\text{mol}}^{1/2}$ and the Debye lattice heat capacity is a function of T/Θ_D . Thus to compensate the effect of the molar mass difference between the two compounds, the T -axis of YPd_3 was scaled using the following expression,

$$T^* = \frac{T}{[M_{\text{GdPd}_3}/M_{\text{YPd}_3}]^{1/2}}, \quad (3)$$

The low-temperature $C_p(T)$ of GdPd_3 is replotted in Fig. 4(b) along with the $C_p(T^*)$ data of YPd_3 . The magnetic contribution C_{mag} to the C_p of GdPd_3 , $C_{\text{mag}} = C_{p, \text{GdPd}_3} - C_{p, \text{YPd}_3}$, is plotted versus T in the inset of Fig. 4(b). The $C_{\text{mag}}(T)$ is sizable at 10 K, which is consistent with the $M(H)$ data taken at the same temperature [Fig. 3(b)], and becomes negligibly small above ~ 20 K. These features correlate very well with the $\rho(T)$ data discussed below. The magnetic contribution S_{mag} to the entropy of a system can be estimated from the C_{mag} data using the expression

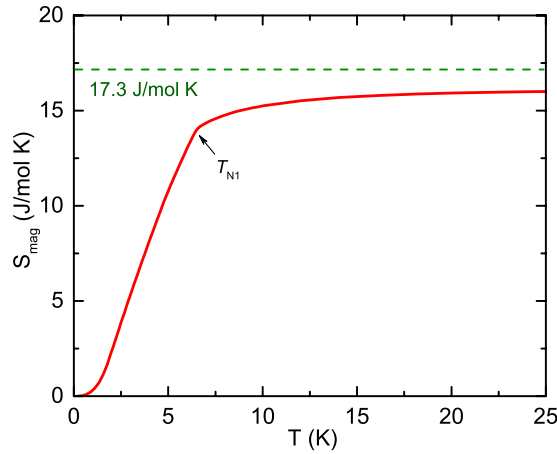


Figure 5. Magnetic entropy S_{mag} of GdPd_3 versus temperature T . The horizontal dashed green line shows the value of S_{mag} expected for spins $S = 7/2$, $S_{\text{mag}}(T \rightarrow \infty) = R \ln 8$.

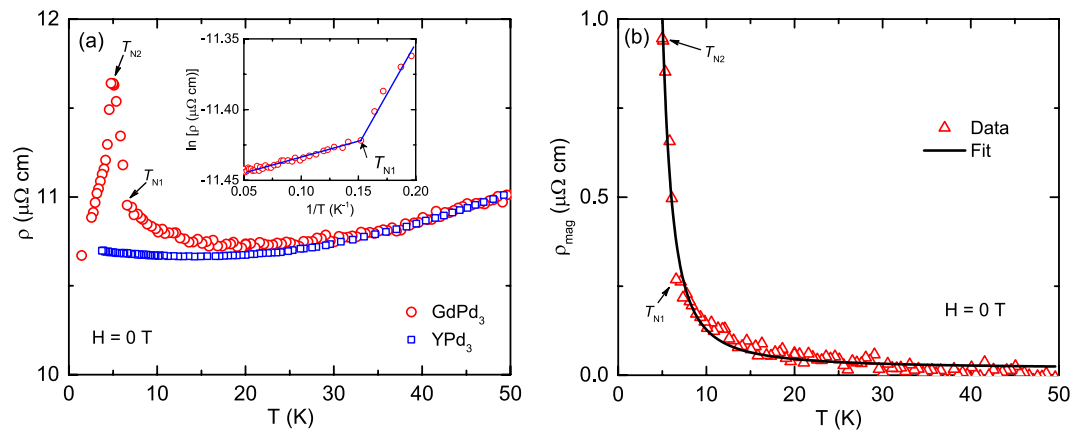


Figure 6. (a) Electrical resistivity ρ of GdPd_3 versus temperature T plotted along with the data for YPd_3 . The $\rho(T)$ of the latter has been scaled by multiplying by a constant so that the data at higher- T 's overlap with those of the former. Inset: The $\rho(T)$ data above the peak at T_{N2} , between 5 and 20 K, plotted as $\ln \rho$ versus $1/T$. The solid blue lines are guides to the eye. (b) Magnetic contribution to the resistivity of GdPd_3 , $\rho_{\text{mag}} = \rho_{\text{GdPd}_3} - \rho_{\text{YPd}_3}$ versus T for $T \geq 5$ K. The solid black curve is the fit of the data by Eq. 5. The transition temperatures T_{N1} and T_{N2} are indicated by black arrows in both figures.

$$S_{\text{mag}}(T) = \int_0^T \frac{C_{\text{mag}}(T)}{T} dT. \quad (4)$$

The calculated S_{mag} versus T is plotted in Fig. 5. The high- T limit expected for $S = 7/2$ Gd^{+3} ions, $S_{\text{mag}}(T \rightarrow \infty) = R \ln(2S + 1) = R \ln 8 = 17.3$ J/mol K, is indicated in the figure. The $S_{\text{mag}}(T)$ undergoes a sharp change at $T_{N1} = 6.5$ K and above this temperature shows a tendency for saturation to the limiting value which is nearly attained at ~ 20 K. The somewhat smaller value of S_{mag} than the expected high- T limit is likely due to inaccuracy in the lattice contribution to $C_p(T)$. The entropy change above T_{N1} arises from short-range dynamic AFM ordering of the Gd spins.

Electrical resistivity. The $\rho(T)$ of GdPd_3 for $T \leq 50$ K is plotted along with the data for the nonmagnetic analogue YPd_3 in Fig. 6(a). The $\rho(T)$ data between 0.6 to 300 K at $H = 0$ T and 0.7 to 150 K at $H = 8$ T are plotted in Fig. 2 of the Supplemental material. Similar to the $C_p(T)$ data discussed above, the $\rho(T)$ of YPd_3 qualitatively describes the behavior of GdPd_3 for $T \gtrsim 20$ K. The $\rho(T)$ of GdPd_3 exhibits a sharp increase with the increase of T and exhibits a narrow peak at T_{N2} , above which it sharply decreases with increasing T and undergoes a change in slope at T_{N1} . To highlight the latter we plotted $\ln \rho(T)$ versus $1/T$ in the inset, which clearly shows a change in slope at T_{N1} . The upturn below ~ 20 K in the $\rho(T)$ is likely due to the opening of an AFM superzone pseudogap at the Fermi surface due to emergence of an incommensurate AFM ordering and a superzone gap at T_{N1} (refs 38–43). The sharp decrease in $\rho(T)$ below T_{N2} is evidently due to a steep decrease in the spin-disorder scattering below this temperature.

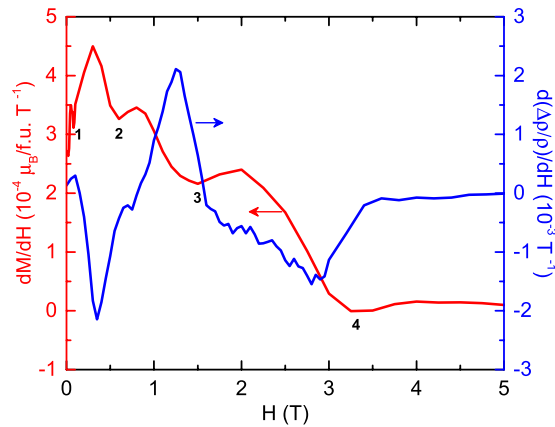


Figure 7. Magnetic field H derivative of the isothermal magnetization dM/dH versus applied magnetic field H of GdPd_3 at 1.8 K (left ordinate) and the H derivative of magnetoresistance $d(\Delta\rho/\rho)/dH$ versus H of GdPd_3 at 1.5 K (right ordinate). Four distinct minima observed in the dM/dH versus H plot are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively, in the order their occurrence with increasing H . A figure comparing the $d(\Delta\rho/\rho)/dH$ versus H at two different temperatures $T=1.5$ and 2.0 K is included in the Supplemental material, which shows that the field derivative of the MR does not vary significantly between 1.5 and 2.0 K.

To further explore this scenario we fitted the overall T -dependence of the magnetic contribution to the resistivity ρ_{mag} of GdPd_3 for $T \geq 5$ K by the activated behavior

$$\rho(T) = Ae^{-\Delta/k_B T}, \quad (5)$$

where 2Δ is the superzone band gap and A is a constant. We obtained a reasonably good fit to the data for $T \geq 5$ K with $\Delta = 20.7(4)$ K and $A = 0.016(1) \mu\Omega\text{-cm}$ [Fig. 6(b)]. The quality of the fit is quite good between T_{N2} and T_{N1} , but it decreases between T_{N1} and 20 K. However the effect of the kink at T_{N1} is small compared to the activated increase observed in ρ_{mag} , thus the data can still be reasonably fitted using a single parameter Δ . The $\rho_{\text{mag}}(T)$ data presented here clearly show the existence of a superzone pseudogap for $T \geq T_{N1}$ and a gap for $T < T_{N1}$ at the Fermi surface. Because the gap and pseudogap are associated with the conduction electrons with a heat capacity of order ≤ 0.01 J/mol K below 20 K (see Fig. 3 of Supplemental material) the changes in C_p due to the opening of the gap and pseudogap are too small to resolve in the Fig. 4(b) because the C_p is strongly dominated by the magnetic contribution.

Discussion

The positive value of θ_p of GdPd_3 (Table 1) suggests sizable presence of ferromagnetic (FM) interactions in the material. On the other hand, the nature of χ versus T plot at low fields and the value of $\xi = \chi(0)/\chi(T_N)$, which is not close to 2/3 expected for a polycrystalline sample of a collinear AFM, indicate that the magnetic spin structure is noncollinear⁴⁴ and fragile, which can be significantly altered by relatively small H . It is interesting that while the $C_p(T)$ and $\rho(T)$ data clearly show two magnetic transitions at T_{N1} and T_{N2} , the $\chi(T)$ data at small H show only one transition at T_{N1} . The $C_p(T)$, $\rho(T)$ and $M(H)$ data together show that significant short-range magnetic correlations persist in the system above T_{N1} up to ~ 20 K. The low- T $\rho(T)$ data at $H=0$ clearly indicate the opening of a superzone gap (pseudogap for $T \geq T_{N1}$ and a gap for $T < T_{N1}$) at the Fermi surface, which is a manifestation of a magnetic structure whose periodicity is incommensurate with the periodicity of crystal lattice. The ρ_{mag} versus T data show that the effect of opening of the superzone gap in this system can be modeled using a simple thermally-activated single band gap expression. The features in C_{mag} and ρ at T_{N2} apparently arise from a spin reorientation transition. The ρ_{GdPd_3} approaches the ρ_{YPd_3} for $T < T_{N2}$, indicating that the decrease in ρ_{GdPd_3} below T_{N2} is due to the loss of spin-disorder scattering below this temperature.

To clarify the driving mechanism for the observed novel oscillating MR behavior between positive and negative values we have plotted in Fig. 7 the H dependence of the derivative of the isothermal magnetization $M' = dM/dH$ at 1.8 K from Fig. 3(b) along with the derivative of the MR data $d(\Delta\rho/\rho)/dH$ taken at 1.5 K from Fig. 1(a). The M' versus H plot shows a cascade of steep decreases followed by shallow minima with increasing H . The four shallow minima observed in the measured H range are marked in Fig. 7 by the numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively. This observation clearly shows that GdPd_3 undergoes several H -dependent spin reorientation transitions—a behavior which is apparently a manifestation of the presence of competing AFM interactions and a significant FM interaction in the system. The transitions to field-independent behaviors of the two field derivatives in Fig. 7 with increasing field at about 3.5 T reflect the second-order transition from the AFM state to the paramagnetic (ferromagnetically aligned) state of the Gd moments observed at 2 K in Fig. 3(b) at a critical field $H_c \approx 3.5$ T.

The two main conclusions that can be drawn from the plots shown in Fig. 7 are; (i) the difference in H between two successive minima as well as the length of the plateau that appears following the minima in the $M'(H)$ plot increase with increasing H and (ii) the M' and $d(\Delta\rho/\rho)/dH$ are strongly inversely correlated to each other, i.e., when the former increases the latter decreases and when the former exhibits a peak the latter shows a dip. Figure 7 shows that even a small feature in the $M(H)$ data, for example the minimum marked by “2”, leaves its signature

in the $\Delta\rho/\rho$ data. Such a strong correlation between two properties measured in two entirely different measurements, where the former $[M(H)]$ is a thermodynamic measurement and the latter $[\Delta\rho/\rho]$ is a transport one, is certainly a rare occurrence. The FM correlations lead to a negative MR while the AFM correlations usually result in a positive MR⁴⁵. An increase in M' with increasing H indicates the field-induced growth of the FM component in the system and manifests in the decrease of $d(\Delta\rho/\rho)/dH$, while a decrease in M' with increasing H or a plateau suggests a halt in the growth of the FM component and thus results in an increase of $d(\Delta\rho/\rho)/dH$. We propose that the competing AFM and FM interactions and the resultant extremely field-sensitive fragile spin structure of GdPd₃ cause the observed novel oscillating behavior and multiple crossovers between positive and negative values of the MR.

Metallic GdPd₃ is the simplest system (binary system), crystallizing in the simplest structure (primitive cubic structure) and the magnetism of the compound is due to the simplest rare-earth ion (S-state Gd³⁺-ion). However, the compound exhibits complicated magnetic, electrical and magnetotransport phenomena. These evidences of fragile magnetism indicate that it would be very interesting to experimentally investigate the evolution the spin structure of GdPd₃ in the presence of H . Due to the low values of T_{N1} and T_{N2} , it is plausible that the magnetic dipole interactions⁴⁶ may compete with RKKY interactions to determine the magnetic structure of the compound. During the review of this manuscript, we became aware of two recent works^{47,48} that report sample- and relative orientation between magnetic field and current-dependent chirality-driven oscillating magnetoresistance between positive and negative values in TaAs. The underlying mechanisms of the oscillating MR in TaAs and GdPd₃ are however very different. While the origin of the observed negative MR in the nonmagnetic Weyl semi-metal TaAs has been attributed to the chirality anomaly, the oscillating MR in the magnetic metal GdPd₃ is shown to be driven by the underlying fragile spin structure of the material.

In conclusion, we discovered novel multiple crossovers between positive and negative values with increasing field of the MR in metallic GdPd₃ below its magnetic ordering temperature. The $\chi(T)$ at low fields ($H \leq 0.1$ T) shows a magnetic transition at $T_{N1} = 6.5$ K. The value of $\xi = \chi(0)/\chi(T_N)$ is H -dependent and is significantly higher than 2/3 expected for a polycrystalline collinear AFM, suggesting a noncollinear spin arrangement in the material. It is indeed interesting that while the $\chi(T)$ shows only one magnetic transition at a particular H , the $C_p(T)$ and $\rho(T)$ data at $H = 0$ clearly show the presence of two distinct transitions at $T_{N1} = 6.5$ K and $T_{N2} = 5.0$ K. The $\rho(T)$ data show the existence of a magnetic superzone gap below T_{N1} that arises from a magnetic structure incommensurate with the periodicity of the crystal lattice. This observation suggests that the underlying spin structure of GdPd₃ is noncollinear as well as incommensurate to the periodicity of the crystal lattice below T_{N1} . The $\chi(T)$ and $M(H)$ data along with the MR data suggest that the spin structure of the compound below T_{N2} is fragile and can be significantly modified by a small H . The $M(H)$ isotherm at 1.8 K suggests the presence of several H -induced spin reorientation transitions. The features observed in the oscillating MR correlate very well with the positions and the nature of the spin reorientation transitions, thus evidently are a manifestation of them. The observed delicate correlation between the two properties—magnetization and magnetoresistance, where the former is a thermodynamic property while the latter is a transport one, is a rare occurrence. The rich magnetotransport characteristics of GdPd₃ have prospects for applications in field-sensitive devices. Such applications become more plausible if the strength of the MR oscillations and temperature below which the oscillations are observed could be increased using single-crystal variants or by perturbations such as chemical substitution. Studies on single-crystal samples of GdPd₃ might be helpful to determine if domain-wall motion and/or domain reorientation effects are relevant to our MR results. Additionally, the probable reduction of impurity scattering and grain-boundary effects in the single-crystal samples may lead to enhancement of the observed oscillations. It would also be exciting to investigate the MR characteristics of GdPd₃ in disordered and/or epitaxial thin film forms. The change in dimensionality usually has a significant effect on the electrical transport properties. The promising MR properties of GdPd₃ encountered in the bulk form stimulate such studies that might lead to exciting outcomes.

Methods

A polycrystalline sample of GdPd₃ was synthesized by arc-melting the stoichiometric amount of highly pure ($\geq 99.9\%$) constituent elements under argon followed by vacuum annealing for 240 h at 1000 °C (ref. 28). Powder x-ray diffraction data taken at room temperature (see Figure-1 of Supplemental material) and their Rietveld refinement⁴⁹ suggest that the synthesized compound is a single phase and is free from any detectable impurity⁵⁰. The refined value of the cubic lattice parameter a is 4.0919(4) Å. Temperature- and magnetic field-dependent electrical transport measurements were carried out using the four-probe technique in a Quantum Design Physical Properties Measurement System (PPMS) equipped with a ³He refrigeration system. The MR data do not show any significant dependence on the relative orientation between the current direction and H . Heat capacity $C_p(T)$ was measured by relaxation measurement in the PPMS. The temperature dependence of χ and field dependence of the magnetization M was measured in a Quantum Design Magnetic Properties Measurement System (MPMS). The $\chi(T)$ data were taken in both zero-field-cooled (ZFC) and field-cooled (FC) conditions at the lowest field $H = 0.01$ T. Since the ZFC and FC data overlap with each other in the entire T range of the measurement at this H , the data at higher H 's were taken only in the ZFC condition. The overlapping ZFC and FC data suggest that our sample is free from blocking and pinning effects.

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Author Contributions

A.P. and C.M. synthesized the sample. A.P. carried out the measurements, coordinated the project and wrote the first draft of the manuscript. All authors contributed to data analysis, interpretation and to the final version of the manuscript.

Additional Information

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